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09/578, 693 WCook 7/5/05 updated Search.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:35:42 ON 05 JUL 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:36:07 ON 05 JUL 2005

L1 10033 S (FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEIN)

L2 2295890 S LIVER?

L3 3280 S L1 AND LIVER?

596 S L3 AND HEART?

L5 130 S L4 AND KIDNEY?

L6 58 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (72 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 3 S L6 AND REVIEW?

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L4

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:35:42 ON 05 JUL 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:36:07 ON 05 JUL 2005
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L5 130 S L4 AND KIDNEY? L6 58 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (72 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 3 S L6 AND REVIEW?

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ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     1991:144028 BIOSIS
AN
     PREV199140063633; BR40:63633
DN
     STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CYTOPLASMIC
TI
     FATTY ACID-BINDING PROTEINS.
     VEERKAMP J H [Reprint author]; PEETERS R A; MAATMAN R G H J
ΑU
     DEP BIOCHEM, UNIV NIGMEGEN, PO BOX 9101, 6500 HB NIJMEGEN, NETH
CS
     Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, (1991) Vol. 1081, No. 1, pp. 1-24.
SO
     CODEN: BBACAQ. ISSN: 0006-3002.
DT
     Article
FS
     BR
     ENGLISH
LΑ
ED
     Entered STN: 23 Mar 1991
     Last Updated on STN: 23 Mar 1991
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                         02506
     Comparative biochemistry
                                10010
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
     Biochemistry studies - Lipids
                                    10066
     Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules
     Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry
     Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
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     Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry
                                                    15504
     Muscle - Physiology and biochemistry 17504
     Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and
     biochemistry
                    18004
     Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis
                                                  25508
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cardiovascular System (Transport
        and Circulation); Cell Biology; Development; Digestive System
        (Ingestion and Assimilation); Muscular System (Movement and Support);
        Skeletal System (Movement and Support); Urinary System (Chemical
        Coordination and Homeostasis)
IT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
          REVIEW HUMAN RAT MOUSE CATTLE RABBIT PIG RETINOL MYELIN P2
        TISSUE-SPECIFIC EXPRESSION DIFFERENTIATION LIVER
        HEART MUSCLE KIDNEY ADIPOCYTE
ORGN Classifier
                  85715
        Bovidae
     Super Taxa
        Artiodactyla; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
        Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates,
        Nonhuman Mammals, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
        Suidae
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        Artiodactyla; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates,
        Nonhuman Mammals, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
        Leporidae
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        Lagomorpha; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
        Animals, Chordates, Lagomorphs, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman
       Mammals, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae
                    86215
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        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
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ORGN Classifier

86375 Muridae

Super Taxa

Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

68-26-8 (RETINOL) RN

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ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     2005:165847 BIOSIS
AN
     PREV200500165041
DN
TΙ
     Fatty acid-binding proteins as
     plasma markers of tissue injury.
     Pelsers, Maurice M. A. L. [Reprint Author]; Hermens, Wim T.; Glatz, Jan F.
     CARIMDept Mol Genet, Maastricht Univ, POB 616, NL-6200 MD, Maastricht,
CS
     Netherlands
     maurice.pelsers@gen.unimaas.nl
     Clinica Chimica Acta, (February 2005) Vol. 352, No. 1-2, pp. 15-35. print.
SO
     ISSN: 0009-8981 (ISSN print).
DT
     Article
     General Review; (Literature Review)
LΑ
     English
ED
     Entered STN: 27 Apr 2005
     Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2005
     Background: One of the novel and promising plasma markers for detection of
AB
     tissue injury is the family of 15 kDa cytoplasmic fatty
     acid-binding proteins of which various
     tissue-specific types occur. Aims and Objectives: The present status of
     heart-type fatty acid-binding
     protein (H-FABP) as a diagnostic and prognostic marker for acute
     and chronic cardiac injury, as well as the preliminary diagnostic use of
     other types of FABP for detecting injury in other organs, is
     reviewed. Methods: This review is based on an overview
     of the literature on clinical diagnostics of various forms of organ
     injury, and uses additional literature on physiological aspects relevant
     for the interpretation of plasma marker concentrations. Results: H-FABP
     not only proves to be an excellent early marker for cardiac injury in
     acute coronary syndromes, but also allows detection of minor myocardial
     injury in heart failure and unstable angina. Preliminary
     results indicate that sensitivity, rule-out power and prognostic value of
     H-FABP in cardiac injury surpass the performance of the standard early
     marker myoglobin. The liver only contains liver-type
     FABP (L-FABP), but co-expression of H-FABP and L-FABP occurs in the
     kidney. Similarly, intestinal-type FABP (I-FABP) and L-FABP are
     found in intestines, and brain-type FABP (B-FABP) and H-FABP occur in the
     brain. Preliminary but promising applications of these proteins have been
     demonstrated for liver rejection, viability selection of
     kidneys from non-heart-beating donors (NHBD),
     inflammatory and ischemic bowel disease, traumatic brain injury and in the
     prevention of muscle injury in trained athletes. Conclusions: Further
     study of the diagnostic and prognostic use of various FABP types is
     warranted, but their clinical application will require further
     commercialization of automated and rapid assays. Copyright 2004 Elsevier
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CC
    Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
     Biochemistry studies - Porphyrins and bile pigments
     Pathology - Diagnostic
                              12504
     Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry
     Digestive system - Pathology
                                   14006
     Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
     Cardiovascular system - Heart pathology
                                               14506
     Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology
    Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
    Blood - Blood cell studies
                                  15004
    Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry
                                                    15504
    Muscle - Physiology and biochemistry 17504
    Muscle - Pathology
                          17506
    Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology
    Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry
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Nervous system - Pathology Gerontology 24500 25000 Pediatrics IΤ Major Concepts Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Orthopedics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences) Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms IT brain: nervous system; cytoplasm; heart: circulatory system; kidney: excretory system; liver: digestive system; myocardium: circulatory system, muscular system; plasma: blood and lymphatics; serum: blood and lymphatics; skeletal muscle: muscular system; small intestine: digestive system; urine: excretory system; whole blood: blood and lymphatics IT Diseases congestive heart failure: heart disease, diagnosis Heart Failure, Congestive (MeSH) IT Diseases intestinal injury: digestive system disease, injury, diagnosis ΤT ischemic bowel disease: digestive system disease, vascular disease, diagnosis ΙT Diseases liver injury: digestive system disease, injury, diagnosis IT Diseases myocardial infarction: heart disease, vascular disease, diagnosis Myocardial Infarction (MeSH) ΙT Diseases skeletal muscle injury: injury, muscle disease, diagnosis, prevention and control IT Diseases traumatic brain injury: injury, nervous system disease, diagnosis Brain Injuries (MeSH) ITDiseases unstable angina: heart disease, vascular disease, diagnosis Angina, Unstable (MeSH) ΙT Chemicals & Biochemicals fatty-acid binding protein; myoglobin ORGN Classifier Hominidae 86215 Super Taxa Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia Organism Name human (common): adolescent, adult, aged, aged/80 and over, child, infant, middle age, preadolescent child, female, male Taxa Notes Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

20506

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ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
      1991:144028 BIOSIS
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      PREV199140063633; BR40:63633
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 TI
      STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CYTOPLASMIC
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                                                 01) 1.85 microfilm /
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 LΑ
      ENGLISH
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      Entered STN: 23 Mar 1991
      Last Updated on STN: 23 Mar 1991
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      Cytology - Animal
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      Biochemistry studies - Lipids
                                     10066
      Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules
      Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry
      Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
                                                            14504
      Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry
                                                     15504
      Muscle - Physiology and biochemistry 17504
      Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and
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         Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates,
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      Super Taxa
         Lagomorpha; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
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         Mammals, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
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                     86215
     Super Taxa
         Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
      Taxa Notes
         Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
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ORGN Classifier

Muridae 86375

Super Taxa

Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

68-26-8 (RETINOL) RN

ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN 2005:165847 BIOSIS PREV200500165041 DN TIFatty acid-binding proteins as plasma markers of tissue injury. Pelsers, Maurice M. A. L. [Reprint Author]; Hermens, Wim T.; Glatz, Jan F. ΑU CARIMDept Mol Genet, Maastricht Univ, POB 616, NL-6200 MD, Maastricht, CS Netherlands maurice.pelsers@gen.unimaas.nl Clinica Chimica Acta, (February 2005) Vol. 352, No. 1-2, pp. 15-35. print. SO ISSN: 0009-8981 (ISSN print). DT Article General Review; (Literature Review) LΑ English ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 2005 Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2005 Background: One of the novel and promising plasma markers for detection of AB tissue injury is the family of 15 kDa cytoplasmic fatty acid-binding proteins of which various tissue-specific types occur. Aims and Objectives: The present status of heart-type fatty acid-binding protein (H-FABP) as a diagnostic and prognostic marker for acute and chronic cardiac injury, as well as the preliminary diagnostic use of other types of FABP for detecting injury in other organs, is reviewed. Methods: This review is based on an overview of the literature on clinical diagnostics of various forms of organ injury, and uses additional literature on physiological aspects relevant for the interpretation of plasma marker concentrations. Results: H-FABP not only proves to be an excellent early marker for cardiac injury in acute coronary syndromes, but also allows detection of minor myocardial injury in heart failure and unstable angina. Preliminary results indicate that sensitivity, rule-out power and prognostic value of H-FABP in cardiac injury surpass the performance of the standard early marker myoglobin. The liver only contains liver-type FABP (L-FABP), but co-expression of H-FABP and L-FABP occurs in the kidney. Similarly, intestinal-type FABP (I-FABP) and L-FABP are found in intestines, and brain-type FABP (B-FABP) and H-FABP occur in the brain. Preliminary but promising applications of these proteins have been demonstrated for liver rejection, viability selection of kidneys from non-heart-beating donors (NHBD), inflammatory and ischemic bowel disease, traumatic brain injury and in the prevention of muscle injury in trained athletes. Conclusions: Further study of the diagnostic and prognostic use of various FABP types is warranted, but their clinical application will require further commercialization of automated and rapid assays. Copyright 2004 Elsevier B.V All rights reserved. CC Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids Biochemistry studies - Porphyrins and bile pigments Pathology - Diagnostic 12504 Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry Digestive system - Pathology 14006 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry 14504 Cardiovascular system - Heart pathology 14506 Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002 Blood - Blood cell studies 15004 Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry 15504 Muscle - Physiology and biochemistry Muscle - Pathology 17506 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry

Gerontology 24500 Pediatrics 25000 IT Major Concepts Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Orthopedics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences) Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms ITbrain: nervous system; cytoplasm; heart: circulatory system; kidney: excretory system; liver: digestive system; myocardium: circulatory system, muscular system; plasma: blood and lymphatics; serum: blood and lymphatics; skeletal muscle: muscular system; small intestine: digestive system; urine: excretory system; whole blood: blood and lymphatics ΙT congestive heart failure: heart disease, diagnosis Heart Failure, Congestive (MeSH) ITDiseases intestinal injury: digestive system disease, injury, diagnosis ITischemic bowel disease: digestive system disease, vascular disease, diagnosis IT Diseases liver injury: digestive system disease, injury, diagnosis IT Diseases myocardial infarction: heart disease, vascular disease, diagnosis Myocardial Infarction (MeSH) Diseases IT skeletal muscle injury: injury, muscle disease, diagnosis, prevention and control ITDiseases traumatic brain injury: injury, nervous system disease, diagnosis Brain Injuries (MeSH) ΙT Diseases unstable angina: heart disease, vascular disease, diagnosis Angina, Unstable (MeSH) ΙT Chemicals & Biochemicals fatty-acid binding protein; myoglobin ORGN Classifier Hominidae 86215 Super Taxa Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia Organism Name human (common): adolescent, adult, aged, aged/80 and over, child, infant, middle age, preadolescent child, female, male Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

20506

Nervous system - Pathology